

Sheep Interest.

MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING EWES.

[London (Eng.) Agricultural Gazette.]

To begin with, I would give it as my opinion that the most critical time in intra-uterine life is when the ewe is about half gone in lamb. I think that at that period ewes are more liable to go wrong if subjected to abuse, either of food or otherwise, than at any other period of their interesting condition. A ewe which has taken the ram the last week of September is half gone about the second week of December; at that time ewes are on grass, receiving, if necessary, a few turnips laid down daily in the field. I should myself prefer a little bran, oats and cake to roots, but my objection at this important time is the crowding of ewes round cake boxes. A greedy ewe will rush from one box to another, knocking against her neighbors, and twisting her own body about in a way not calculated to have a good effect upon her afterwards. I should therefore prefer that about a week before half-time the ewes were gradually brought onto turnips, getting just enough to do them good, and avoiding all gorging. When scarcity of grass indicates that the time for going on turnip land has arrived, I should advise that the ewes be fed in such a manner that their health and condition be maintained and kept regular. The demand upon the ewes increases as the fetus grows, therefore the stockmaster must keep pace with the necessities of the case. I never used my in-lamb ewes as cleaners up after fattening sheep, and never will. I believe the ewes to be not only the most valuable item of the farm, but at this period the most susceptible of injury from unsuitable provender. Good hay or chaff is necessary at this time; that every one knows. As lambing approaches you want carefully to avoid too high condition, and yet to guard against poverty. If I think my ewes too fleshy, I rather stint them than otherwise for about a week before lambing. To any which are undoubtedly too fat I give a dose of opening medicine, maybe three days before we expect them to lamb; it reduces the liability to inflammation and straining. After the ewe has quite recovered from the effects of lambing, and if out of danger, I believe the better you feed the better results you will have in the lamb. One great difficulty I had with my shepherd at first was to keep him from overfeeding the ewe from the time she had recovered from what I would call the labor. No sooner had she satisfied herself with her lamb than he began to give her all manner of good things. This is a great error. Until six or seven days are over I don't think danger is past. You don't want a bursting udder for two newly-born lambs, much less for one; you only cause uneasiness to the ewe, and if you don't hand milk in such a case the ewe may go wrong in that direction. Ewes treated on this system will drop the finest of the lambs, big and strong and healthy, a good color, full of firm flesh, able to stand exposure almost at once—you will have no little white cripples and no nursing to do, nor warning at the fire; that is, comparatively speaking, your ewes will get over their troubles easily, and your skin buyer will not find his presence required.

Farm Topics.

UNPOPULARITY OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

[New York Tribune.]

The professors in our various agricultural and industrial colleges recently held a conference at Purdue University, Indiana, at which the important problems in technical education were discussed. The most serious question of all, however, seemed to be the fundamental one: How can we get any students of agriculture to educate? In the admirably equipped Illinois university the agricultural department has had at times but two or three students, and the same is true of Ohio. At Purdue itself there are no overshadowing literary or professional departments which are believed by some critics to smother and repress the industrial branches when all are combined in a single university. And yet in this college, strictly one of agriculture and mechanics, with 200 students on its rolls, only two members of the sophomore class and nine freshmen are taking the agricultural course. Wherever students have any latitude of choice between courses including agriculture, horticulture, and forestry on one hand, and science, mechanics and art on the other, they largely select the latter. But the young men are not alone in their aversion to the systematic study of agriculture. The feeling seems to be shared by their parents. Farmers send their sons to the old grant colleges and express their preference for the course that omits agriculture. One reason for this is that many of them have no faith that any instruction can be given in a college that will be a direct and special help to agriculture. Others consider the reward of agriculture so slender that they counsel their children to abandon the farm and enter one of the learned professions. A young man shuns the farm because he is taught that it offers no fair field for the activity of a trained mind as well as because it offers no opportunities for the quickly acquired wealth. He avoids the agricultural course in the college because he feels that it will give no vigorous exercise to his intellect. A stigma thus is upon agricultural study as well as upon agricultural practice.

MIXED VS. SPECIAL FARMING.

In regard to this subject I think that no special rule can be laid down that would be applicable to all circumstances and cases; but, as a general rule, I think mixed farming is the best. I consider the object of farming to be, after providing for the immediate wants of the family, to pursue that branch of farming which will bring in the most profit and at the same time keep the farm in the best state of fertility. The following are some of my reasons for favoring mixed farming: On most farms there is more or less coarse or swale grass, in both meadow and pasture, and there is usually in pastures more or less bracken and briars; now, except when this coarse grass, briars, etc., first start in the spring, cattle will hardly touch them, while horses and colts will forage in these swales quite contentedly, and sheep will thrive on the bracken, briars and weeds that neither cattle or horses would touch, so that a pasture will carry more mixed stock than it will of any one kind; then, again, during foddering time there is more or less of coarse fodder, which like straw and poor hay, will, with a small ration of grain or roots, keep young stock in a good thriving condition, that would not be just the feed for cows in milk or breeding ewes; then again, with the ups and downs of the various kinds of produce, if one has some of all the different kinds he is likely to hit luck somewhere, on butter or cheese, wool or mutton, pork, beef or horses. Again, if the farmer has sons and daughters, as he should have, they will not only take more delight in watching and caring for all the young animals, the colts, calves, lambs, pigs and chicks, than they will with one kind only, and their love for the farm life will be stronger. They will also have a practical knowledge of handling, rearing and training these animals and their habits, also the management of the dairy.—[Cor. in Mirror and Farmer.]

The Household.

ONE WAY WITH RATS.

The wariness of the rat is proverbial but a western farm journal says they may be lured to destruction by the following treatment: Give them a good meal every day. Do not put any poison in the food, but simply prepare a dish for them daily, as a free lunch, composed of corn meal moistened with milk, into which an egg and a little salt (to season) has been beaten. At first they may not touch it, but keep it before them, making it fresh daily. They will soon try a little and if not injurious their suspicions will be allayed. In a week or ten days they will expect it, and every rat on the place will be at the appointed spot for the treat. Give plenty of it so as to induce all the rats in the neighborhood to join in. Do not be in a hurry to poison them. If they eat all the food, give them a larger quantity next time. As soon as they have thrown off all suspicious go to your druggist, get some phosphorus paste or other rat poison, mix it with the food, and be sure you give them enough and something to spare, so as to induce all to eat. They will either be killed or become so suspicious of all other food as to leave, and not a rat will remain. Hence to destroy rats, take plenty of time, gain their confidence, and finish them when they least expect it.

SOME OLD-FASHIONED DISHES.

Ever since my marriage I have been regularly once a week, "You ought to eat some of Mother's baked beans." I have interviewed the lady in question several times, but have met with little information. Like the celebrated artist who was asked how he mixed his paints, and answered, "With brains," mother always gave her receipt with, "You use your judgement." I determined to find out just how, so I spent a week at her house and watched the whole process. This is the result:

MOTHER'S BAKED BEANS.

Take one quart white pea beans; pick them over carefully, and soak them over night. In the morning, put them on the back of the stove in an iron kettle, and cover them with boiling water. After they have parboiled for half an hour, take up a spoonful and blow on them; if the skin separates easily they are done. Put them in a colander, and pour a dipperful of cold water through them. Take a deep earthen bean pot holding two quarts; put in some of the beans, then half a pound of salt pork—"a streak of fat and a streak of lean" (the pork must be washed with warm water, and gashed across the top)—then fill up with beans. Take one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of mustard, and two teaspoonfuls of molasses; dissolve in hot water and pour over the beans; then fill the pot with hot water. They must bake six hours, and as much longer as you please. Whenever the water cooks away, fill the pot again, until nearly done, then let the water cook away.

I will also give you mother's receipt for Indian Pudding.

MOTHER'S INDIAN PUDDING.

Take two quarts of milk, one cupful of yellow Indian meal, and half a cupful of molasses. Take out one cupful of milk and put the rest of the ingredients on to boil. As soon as they have thickened, put in a deep, earthen pudding dish, which has been well buttered; pour in the cupful of cold milk. Bake slowly five hours.

An old receipt for apple sauce is also delicious.

OLD-FASHIONED APPLE SAUCE.

Fill the same deep pudding dish with chopped apples; Put in two cups of

sugar and one cup of water. Bake slowly two or three hours. They will be a "deep red brown," and very nice.

SOUR MILK CHEESE.

Four quarts of sour milk, set on the back of the stove till the whey separates; then pour into a bag of cheese cloth. Hang up the bag and let the whey drop out; never squeeze it, as the cheese will be tough if you do. Add to the curds a cupful of sweet cream, a tablespoonful of butter, and one teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly, and form into balls. Handle the balls carefully in shaping (much as you handle a croquette) or they will break. This cheese is very nice eaten with hot gingerbread, or hot apple pie.—Good Housekeeping.

WHAT TO TEACH DAUGHTERS.

[From the Charleston Dispatch.]

At a social gathering some one proposed this question: "What shall I teach my daughter?" The following replies were handed in:

Teach her that 100 cents make a dollar. Teach her to arrange the parlor and the library.

Teach her to say "No," and mean it, or "Yes," and stick to it.

Teach her how to wear a calico dress, and to wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings, and mend gloves.

Teach her to dress for health and comfort as well as for appearance.

Teach her to cultivate flowers and to keep the kitchen garden.

Teach her to make the neatest room in the house.

Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperance or dissolute young men.

Teach her that tight lacing is unbecomely as well as injurious to health.

Teach her to regard the morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her associates.

Teach her to observe the old rule: "A place for everything, and everything in its place."

Teach her that music, drawing, and painting are real accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time and money for their use.

Teach her the important truism: "That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the further she will get away from the poorhouse."

Teach her that a good, steady, church-going mechanic, farmer, clerk, or teacher without a cent is worth more than forty loafers or non-producers in broadcloth.

Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading and to select such books as will give her the most useful and practical information in order to make the best progress in earlier as well as later home and school life.

THE IDEAL SLEEPING ROOM.

The "ideal sleeping-room" will face the east. It will not be less than 15 feet square, with windows on two sides for light and ventilation. For farther ventilation it will have an open fireplace. The walls will be hard finished and tinted a color that will be restful to the eye. The wood-work will be finished in its natural color, paint not being admitted. The floor will be hard, polished wood, with small rugs for comfort that are shakable weekly. Everything that would invite dust will be strictly excluded, therefore the furniture will have no extra coverings. The one half mattress will be of the best quality, made in two parts for convenience in turning and airing, with a woven-wire spring beneath. The bed-clothing will be the lightest, at the same time warmest, consisting of blankets and white spread.


All extra adornments of lambrequins and fancy things of no use will not find a place here. The curtains will be of thin, washable material.

The "coming woman" will plan to have her bed set away from the wall for health's sake as well as convenience. Modern "conveniences" will be let alone as far as wash basin with hot and cold water is concerned, the portable washstand being used instead, she preferring to do a little extra work to running any risk of being slowly and genteelly poisoned. Her bed will be well spread open the first thing in the morning, and the sunshine and air invited in to do its part towards airing and cleansing of the same and the making of the bed will be the last of the morning duties.

The "coming woman" will plan a big closet in each sleeping-room, with a window for ventilation, if a possible thing. It will not be a receptacle for old boots or shoes, nor antiquated bonnets, hats or soiled clothing. There will be plenty of hooks at a proper height for her to reach—not the carpenter, not forgetting to put those in the children's closet at a suitable height for them. The children will be remembered in this house and will have a room with a hardwood floor where all their belongings can be kept and they can play to their hearts content, without being told not to do this or that for fear of hurting the carpet or furniture; where everything shall be usable and hangable, plenty of old chairs and boxes for steam cars or circus; where they can decorate the walls with pictures and have a good time generally.—M. J. Plumstead in Good Housekeeping.

—Prince Bismarck is named as sole heir by a rich Mexican bachelor, lately dead.

—Chicago has a crank whose harmless mania is for tying "For Sale" cards to horses and wagons standing in the streets. No matter how poor or how elaborate the rig he fastens the card and walks on without waiting to see how the owner takes it.



TRADE MARK.

FOR THE BLOOD.

ECZEMA ERADICATED.

Gentlemen—It is due to you to say that I think I am entirely well of eczema after having taken Swift's Specific. I have been troubled with it very little in my face since last spring. At the beginning of cold weather last fall it made a slight appearance, but went away and I got well. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of sick headache, and made a perfect cure of a breaking out on my little three year old daughter last summer.

Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 15, 1886. Rev. JAMES V. M. MORRIS.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift-Specific Co., 11 West 3rd St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE BAY STATE FAIR, HELD IN BOSTON, OCT. 5th TO 9th,
 WAS THE LARGEST OF ITS CLASS EVER HELD IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE ONLY BUTTER that scored 100 POINTS, and was marked by Prof. H. E. ALVORD, Sup't. of the Dairy Department.

"PERFECTION"

was made by the **COOLEY PROCESS**, by ALFRED RODMAN, Dedham, Mass., whose butter brings 80 cents per pound in the Boston market.

The Creamery or Factory Butter scoring the most points, viz: 97, was made by the **SHELBOURNE FALLS (Mass.) CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY.**

The Creamery Butter scoring the second number of points, viz: 96, was made by the **WINDSOR (Conn.) CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY.**

Both of these factories are conducted on the **COOLEY PROCESS OF CREAM GATHERING.**

The Judges were Prof. L. B. ARNOLD, then whom there is no greater DAIRY AUTHORITY in this country or Europe, and Mr. EDWARD NORTON, the oldest and most experienced creamery manager in New England.

We submit these facts to intelligent dairymen and invite their closest scrutiny.

These Premiums are not exceptional. The **COOLEY PROCESS** has taken more **GOLD and SILVER MEDALS** and 1st Premiums, than all other methods or processes combined.

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THE BOYD GRAVE VAULT.

Made wholly of Chilled Iron and Bessemer Steel, finished in imitation of Rosewood, Walnut, Burl and Oak. More than 12,000 already used. Costs but little can be used in any grave, in air and water tight and burglar-proof, protects both casket and body from dampness, mould and decay and from the roving animals and vermin.

Should be used in every interment. Affords positive and absolute security against the grave robber. Is ready for immediate use and is practically indestructible. Indorsed and recommended by Undertakers, Cemetery Associations and leading citizens everywhere. Manufactured by the **SPRINGFIELD MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio.**

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON.

On all classes of vehicles in which I deal.

WORKING CARTS!

SOMETHING NEW!

For training colts and general road use; well adapted to either purpose, being light, strong and well made.

Price, \$30 and Upwards.

B. F. HASKELL.

West Cornwall, Vt.

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FOR HEATING BY THE CELEBRATED

STEWART!

all sizes of which we keep in stock. Also various other makes of the best kinds. Likewise a full assortment of the leading

RANGES and COOK STOVES

Don't fail to see our stock before purchasing, as we have the largest between Rutland and Burlington.

PLUMBING,

STEAM AND WATER PIPING AND FITTING, AND REPAIRING

promptly executed in a workmanlike manner

ALLAN CALHOUN.

Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 27.

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Seven per cent, net, payable semi-annually. First Mortgage Farm Loans negotiated and fully guaranteed by Thompson & Walton, Bankers, Harper, Kansas. Mortgages for sale by

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\$30 AN ACRE.

The Summer farm, situated one mile north of this village on the N.W. corner road, containing 20 acres. Has a good variety of soil for

MEADOW, PASTURE AND PLOWING.

Is well watered; buildings in fair condition. Will sell all or one-half. Considering its nearness to the village and its quality, this farm is cheap property and a good investment for any one. Such land, so near any other place of this size, could not be bought for twice the money.

U. S. TWITCHELL.

Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 21, 1886.

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ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

By JOHN A. LOGAN.

Illustrated with portraits of the leading statesmen of the period covered by this book.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

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IT IS PUBLISHED IN ONE VOLUME, OF 100 PAGES, OF OVER 800 ILLUSTRATIONS, FROM NEW ENGLAND, BY FINE PAPER, AND SUBSTANTIALLY BOUND.

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Write for circulars and special terms to agents and secure territory at once. Address

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One heavy double traverse sleigh, one light but stout traverse sleigh, and several other articles for sale cheap. They must be sold.

A. L. BINGHAM.

West Cornwall, Vt.

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Came into the enclosure of the subscriber (the Hatch farm in N. H. town) of one red steer, either a large yearling or a small 2-year-old. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.

BURK CONN.

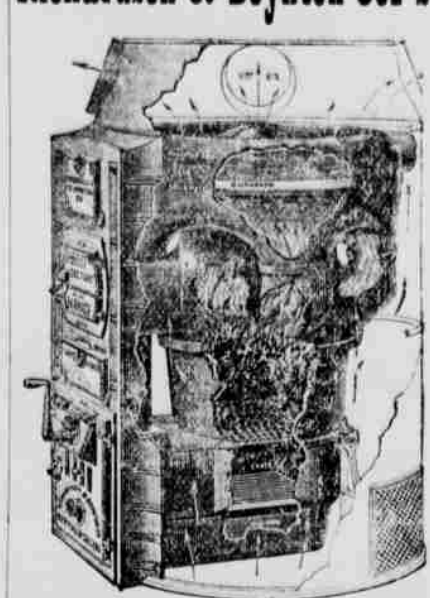
Town Line, Vt., Nov. 6, 1886.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of **MRS. WINSLOW'S SODIUM SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.** Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures whooping cough, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. **MRS. WINSLOW'S SODIUM SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING** is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

41-17

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Popular Perfect Furnaces.

These powerful furnaces have had the most extensive sale for years past of any heating furnaces ever known. The reasons are: They are extremely powerful, gas and draft tight—easily managed, thoroughly efficient—economical in fuel, with features for saving fuel and labor not found in others. A first-class powerful furnace means—Good health and a warm home.

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON CO.,

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Prices as Low

as the same goods can be had for anywhere. Call, inspect his goods and satisfy yourselves that the above statements are facts. His stock is

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Many THOUSANDS in use. Send for illustrated circular with testimonials to

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—Estate of James Larrow.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Addison, Commissioner, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of James Larrow, late of Goshen, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid, at the dwelling house of Stephen Sails, of Brandon, on the 14th day of December and 14th day of March, next, from 1 o'clock, p. m. until 4 o'clock, p. m., on each of said days, and that six months from the 25th day of October, A. D. 1886, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Goshen, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1886.

JAMES CARSON, (Court's

STEPHEN SAILS.

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Addison, ss.

Be it remembered, that at a session of the probate court, holden at Middlebury, within and for the district of Addison, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1886.

Present, Hon. LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

Whereas, a certain instrument in writing, under seal, purporting to be the last will and testament of Eliza Hay, late of Shoreham, in said District, deceased, having been this day presented to said Court for probate, and duly filed in the Register's office; Therefore it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, be notified to appear before said Court, at the Probate office in Middlebury, in said District, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., for publication of this order; three weeks successively previous thereto, in the Middlebury Register, a newspaper printed at Middlebury, to show cause, if any they may have, why said instrument in writing, should not be proved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

Dated at Goshen, this 30th day of October, A. D. 18